

FODOR,G.; URESCH,F.; DUTKA,F.; SZELL,T.

Lactonization and ring inversion in the pyrrolizidine series.
Coll Cz Chem 29 no.1:274-279 Ja'64

1. Stereochemical Research Laboratory, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest (for Fodor and Uresch). 2. Central Institute of Chemistry, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest (for Dutka). 3. Department of Applied Chemistry, University, Szeged (for Szell).

FODOR, Gyorgy, dr., adjunktus

Deterministic synthesis of sampler control systems with finite settling time. Meres automat 10 no.10:304-309 '62.

l. Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem Elmeleti Villamosztan Tanszéke, es Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Automatizálási Laboratorium.

Fodor, Gy.

RUMANIA

BEDÖ, K., MD; FODOR, Gy., MD; SCHRAMM, K., MD; ROMAN-SILVAS, D.,
MD; OLTEANU, M., MD.

Institute of Medicine and Pharmacy, Tîrgu Mures, Department of
Hygiene (Institutul de Medicina si Farmacie, Tîrgu Mures,
Catedra de Igiena); Professor Horvath Miklos. - (for all)

Bucharest, Igiena, Vol XII, No 1, Jan-Feb 63, pp 67-70.

"Comments on the Value of the Ring Reaction in Milk for the
Detection of Brucellosis."

(5)

FODOR, G.I.

Problem of injection anesthesia in inflamed tissue. *Pogorv.szemle*
44 no.9:266-271 Sept 51. (CLML 21:1)

1. Prof. Doctor, Head Physician, 2. Department of Oral and Dental
Surgery, Rokus Hospital.

FODOR, I.

For the introduction of new work methods. p. 132.

INDUSTRIA TEXTILA

Vol. 7, no. 3, Mar. 1956

Rumania

Source: EAST EUROPEAN LISTS Vol. 5, no. 10 Oct. 1956

COUNTRY : Romania
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Grains. Leguminous Grains.
 : Tropical Cereals. M
PUB. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1, 1959, No.1609

AUTHOR : Bretan, I.; Fofor, I.
INST. : --
TITLE : Barley of Magurele.

PERIOD. PUB. : Publ. agric., 1957, 9, No.2, 56-60

ABSTRACT : Since the year 1953 individual selection of the Magurele variety of barley has been carried out at the Magurele Experimental Station: the given variety proved to be a valuable starting material according to its productivity, immunity to lodging, diseases, and possesses grain of good quality. Three valuable lines of barley were obtained: Magurele 1, 2, 3, surpassing, according to productivity, the Magurele variety by 11.8-25.4%. Among the regional variety of barley, the best result was shown by the Mania Karin variety [average crop of 10.9 centners/hectare].

CARD: 1/1

COUNTRY :
CAT#COPY :

APS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1, 1959, No. 16(9)

ABSTRACT : and in the steppe zone, Frumos 240 and Guly. 323 varieties proved to be the most productive ones.
-- Ye.T. Zhukovskaya

CARD: 2/2

FODOR, I.
Surname (in caps); Given Name

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: Engineer

Affiliation: Director General in the Ministry of Agriculture (Minis-
terul Agriculturii)

Source: Bucharest, Probleme Zootehnice si Veterinare, No 4, 1961,
pp 6-10.

Data: "The Important Task of Increasing the Number of Bulls and the
Production of Milk."

MURESAN, S.; CIOACA, Marina; FODOR, I.

The tuberization rhythm in the new potato lines produced at
the Magurele Experimental Station. Comunicarile AR 12 no.4:
447-452 Ap '62.

1. Comunicare presentata de Al. Priadencu, membru corespondent
al Academiei R.P.R.

Todor, I.

CHISILANG, Dr.
SURNAME (in cipher); Given Name

Country: Romania

Academic Degree: Engineer

Affiliation: --

Source: Bucharest, Problème Zootechnique et Veterinaire, No 5, 1961,
pp 3-9.

Data: "The Development of Animal Production in the Years of the
People's Democratic Regime."

Comments:
TODOR, I., Engineer.

COUNTRY	:	Rumania	H-35
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZhkhim., No. 16 1959, No.	59515
NAME	:	Fodor, D., Fodor, I., and Frank, G.	
TYPE	:	not given	
TITLE	:	Improvements in the Processing of Goatskin Diaphragms for Gas Meters	
ORIG. PUB.	:	Ind Usoara, 6, No 1, 15-17 (1959)	
ABSTRACT	:	The processing of goatskins for the production of gas meter diaphragms and the conditions for each technological process affecting the quality of the leather used in the diaphragms are discussed. A number of batches of Chinese, Indian, and Rumania goatskins were processed by the same method. The skins were subjected to an organoleptic evaluation and to physical and chemical control at each step in the process, with subsequent laboratory analysis. The possibility of	

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY	:	Rumania	H-35
CATEGORY	:		
AES. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No.	59515
AUTHOR	:		
INST.	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	the production of leather for diaphragms in the Rumanian Peoples Republic is noted. D. Gorin	
CARD: 2/2			

FODOR, I.; RADU, T.; DUMITRU, T.

Recuperation of chromium from residual liquors and its utilization in tanning.
p.263.

INDUSTRIA USOARA. (Asociatia Stintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor din
Romania si Departamental Industriei Usoare din Ministerul Industriei
Bunurilor de Consum)
Bucuresti, Rumania
Vol. 6, no.7, July 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC., Vol. 9, no.1, Jan. 1960
Uncl.

Б.И.Ландштейн, [неизд.] (п. 2); А.Н.Смирнов, А.А.Панфилов, Т.
Димитров, Ю.Г.Карев, Ю.И.

Circular polarization of gamma-quanta according to the
 $\pi^0(\pi^+, p)$ reaction. Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, No. 165,

3. Типичные изображения ядерных систем в ядерной физике. Ред. совет.

(Часть 3)

FODOR, ILONA

19
4
The 16.1-m.e.v. excitation level of the C¹⁴ nucleus.
Ilona Fodor and Lajos Keszthelyi. Magyar Tudományos Akadémiai Közponi Fiz. Kutatás Intézetnek Közleményei 6:
451-01(1958).—By detn. of the γ -ray resonance absorption level, the 16.1-m.e.v. excitation energy width was measured to 7.6 ± 1.9 e.v. The reaction is $B^{10}(\rho, \gamma)C^{14}$. The matrix element related to the 16.1-m.e.v. γ -emission in Weisskopf units is $|M|^2 = 2.17 \pm 0.55$. The exptl. arrangement consisted of a B target, bombarded with protons from a Cockcroft-Walton generator. The γ -rays were detd. with a $1/4 \times 2$ in. NaI(Tl) crystal and a RCA 5819 photomultiplier tube. A $1/4 \times 1$ -in. NaI(Tl) crystal was used as monitor. A graphite or B-filled Al cylinder was used as absorber.
B. Rona

Card 1/1

aht

Pme

FODOR 1.

19 11
The 16.1-m.e.v. excitation level of carbon-12. L. Kestethelyi and I. Fodor (Central Research Inst. Phys., Budapest, Hung.) *Nuclear Phys.* 10, 564-70 (1959).—The radiation width for the transition to the ground state of the above level was deduced by measuring the resonant absorption of γ -rays. The level width was found to be 7.5 \pm 1.9 e.v. The square of the matrix element for E2 transition, expressed in Weisskopf units, is 2.17 ± 0.55 .
Norman E. Pickering

Distr: 483c/483d

OP

2

BERKES, Istvan; DEMETER, Istvan; FODOR, Ilona; KESZTHELYI, Lajos

Voltage calibration of the K-800 cascade generator. Koz fiz kozl MTA
8 no.2/3:167-171 '60. (EEAI 10:4)

1. A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezete,
Magfizikai Laboratorium I.
(Cascades)

21(7), 24(7)

H/016/60/05/003/011
D0023/D3001

AUTHOR: Fodor, Ilona

TITLE: The Coulomb Induction of Nuclei

PERIODICAL: Fizikai Szemle, 1960, Nr 5, pp 141-148

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the theory of the above phenomenon and expounds various aspects of its cross-section, degeneracy, etc. Induction methods are described for nuclei of different weights and the evaluation of measurements of various decay products, especially those of gamma radiation, is dealt with. There are 6 non-Soviet-bloc references, all of which are English.

ASSOCIATION: Központi Fizikai Kutató Intézet (Central Physical Research Institute)

Card 1/1

BERKES, Istvan; DEMETER, Istvan; DEZSI, Istvan; L. FODOR, Ilona; KESZTHELYI,
Lajos

Investigations in the field of the background reduction of scintillation
counters. Koz fiz kozl MTA 9 no.3:165-169 '61.

1. Maglizikai Laboratorium I.

21.6000

26752
G/016/61/009/004/001/001
B120/B108

AUTHORS: Keszthelyi, L., Berkes, I., Demeter, I., and Fodor, I.
(Budapest)

TITLE: Absolute measurement of the number of γ -quanta

PERIODICAL: Experimentelle Technik der Physik, v. 9, no. 4, 1961,
197 - 203

TEXT: The authors applied the γ - γ coincidence method to scintillation counters with electronic rate meter in order to determine their absolute efficiency for 4.43 and 11.67 Mev γ -radiation produced in a $B^{11}(p,\gamma)C^{12}$ reaction. If the absolute efficiency of the detector is known, it is possible to determine the absolute number of γ -quanta emitted per unit time from the number recorded by the detector. This is important for the determination of various capture cross sections and for the evaluation of the cross section of photonuclear reactions. For the measurement, a 1 cm thick B target was placed between two scintillation counters with NaI(Tl) crystal (3 by 3'' and 1.5 by 1.5'', respectively). ✓

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Absolute measurement of the ...

26752
G/06/61/009/004, 001/001
B120/BM08

The front side of the one counter was 6 cm, that of the other 4.5 to 24 cm distant from the center of the target. The target was bombarded by 170-kev protons perpendicular to the connecting line of the two counters. Fig. 1 shows the block diagram of the electronic measuring arrangement. The discriminator I was used as an integrating stage. Pulses with amplitudes exceeding 7 Mev were detected in the measurement of the 12-Mev group. The discriminator II was adjusted to the maximum of the amplitude distribution of 4.43 Mev. The delay circuit was empirically adjusted to the maximum coincidence number. The signals from the individual counters were led to a 100-channel analyzer (A 1 100-1) with ferrite storage system. At first, two measurements were made in which the counter with the large crystal was 4.5 and 24 cm from the target. The results had to be corrected, since about $\pm 10\%$ of the 11.7-Mev radiation was also covered in counter II, and some 3% of the 16.1-Mev radiation in counter I. Random coincidences had to be considered, too. The corrected results read as follows (n in pulses/sec, K = coincidence). 4.5 cm distance : $n_I = 2550 \pm 8$, $n_{II} = 338 \pm 18$, $n_K = 7.37 \pm 0.15$. 24 cm distance : $n_I = 244 \pm 11$,

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G/016/61/009/004/001/001
B120/B108

Absolute measurement of the ...

$n_{II} = 305 \pm 16$, $n_K = 0.67 \pm 0.027$. According to the anisotropy of the angular correlation of the observed γ -radiation of the 4-Mev and the 12-Mev group, respectively, one finds: $n_I = \omega_I \gamma_{I,I,12} n_0 w(\theta_1)$; $n_{II} = \omega_{II} \gamma_{II,4} n_0 w(\theta_2)$; $n_K = \omega_I \omega_{II} \gamma_{I,12} \gamma_{II,4} w(\theta_1, \theta_2, \phi)$. (ω = solid angle of the counter, referred to the radiation source and divided by 4π ; γ = efficiency; n_0 = number of cascade processes/sec; θ_1, θ_2 = polar angles of the two radiations (both 90°); ϕ = angle formed in the horizontal plane by these radiations (180°); $w(\theta_1)$, $w(\theta_2)$, and $w(90^\circ, 90^\circ, \phi)$ were taken from publications. The authors obtained the following results. Distance 4.5 cm:
 $\omega_I \gamma_{I,12} = (1.98 \pm 0.11) \cdot 10^{-2}$, $\omega_{II} \gamma_{II,4} = (2.7 \pm 0.13) \cdot 10^{-3}$. Distance 24 cm: $\omega_I \gamma_{I,12} = (1.98 \pm 0.12) \cdot 10^{-3}$, $\omega_{II} \gamma_{II,4} = (2.55 \pm 0.13) \cdot 10^{-3}$. The following also holds: $\omega \gamma = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - e^{-\mu(\alpha)}) \sin \alpha d\alpha$. μ denotes the

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G/016/61/009/004/001/001
B120/B108

Absolute measurement of the ...

absorption coefficient of the NaI crystal for a radiation of given energy,
 $\alpha_2 = \text{arc tan } \frac{r}{t}$, r = radius of the NaI crystal, t = distance between its front plate and the radiation source, $K(\lambda) = t \sec \alpha$ for $0 < \alpha < \alpha_1$, $\alpha_1 = \text{arc tan} \frac{r}{h+t}$, $K(\lambda) = r \cosec \alpha - h \sec \alpha$ for $\alpha_1 < \alpha < \alpha_2$, h = height of the NaI crystal. Fig. 4 shows the curve for 11.7-Mev γ -quanta, obtained by graphical integration of this equation, which agrees within $\pm 10\%$ with the values obtained at various distances of the counter with the large crystal from the radiation source. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 9 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref.2: T. Nakamura, K. Futumaga, K. Takamatsu and S. Yasumi, Mem. Coll. Sci. Kyoto Univ. 29, 141 (1959); Ref.4: J. L. Putman, Measurement of Disintegration Rate, in K. Siegbahn, Beta and Gamma Ray Spectroscopy, North-Holland Publishing Company, Amsterdam, 1955, 832 pages; Ref.5: F. Ajzenberg-Selove and T. Lauritsen, Nucl. Phys. 11, 1(1959); Ref.9: P. J. Grant, F. C. Flack, J. G. Rutherglen and W. M. Deuchars, Proc. Phys. Soc. A 67, 751(1954).

Card 4/5

Absolute measurement of the...

26752
G/016/61/009/004/001/001
B120/B108

ASSOCIATION: Zentralforschungsinstitut für Physik, Budapest (Central Research Institute of Physics, Budapest)

SUBMITTED: January 24, 1961

Legend to Fig.1: (1) amplifier; (2) discriminator; (3) coincidence; (4) delay circuit; (5) counter; (6) multichannel analyzer; (7) amplifier; (8) delay line.

Card 5/5

ALMASI, Lajos; SANDOR, Lasslo; KESZTHELYI, Lajos, tudomanyos munkatars;
BERKES, Istvan, tudomanyos munkatars; FODOR, Ilona, tudomanyos
munkatars. Kos fiz kozl MTA 12 no.4:299-312 '68.

1. Central Research Institute of Physics, Hungarian Academy
of Sciences, Budapest.

FODOR, Ilona

Effect of the interference of direct and compound processes
on the (p, γ) reactions. Magy fiz folyoir 12 no. 5:427-437 '64.

1. Central Research, Institute of Physics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

FODOR, I., ing.; SANDRU, L., ing.; GLODEANU, E., ing.

Metallic support of the working chambers in lignite mines by
props and beams. Rev min 15 no.11:526-532 N '64.

FODOR, I. 1948

(St. Janos Hosp. Budapest)

"Changes in the Histological Structure of the Thyroid and in the Peripheral Blood
in the Course of Prolonged Methylthiouracil Administration."

Orvosi Hetilap 1948, 89/33(513-519)
Abst: Exc. Med. 111, Vol. 111, No. 3, p. 89

FODOR, I.; KOVACS, A.

Interpretation of the double contour of the left cardiac shadow
in mitral stenosis. Magy.radiol. 3 no.1:29-36 1951. (CLML 20:5)

1. Second Internal Clinic (Head Physician--Dr.Professor Imre
Fodor) Janos Hospital and the Roentgenological Institute (Head
Physician--Dr. Professor Akos Kovacs).

FODOR, I.

Certain basic aspects of the modern therapy of syphilis in the treatment of internal organs. Orv. hetil 92 no. 2:46-56 14 Jan 1951.
(CIML 24:2)

1. Doctor. 2. Second Internal Department (Head Physician -- Prof. Dr. Imre Fodor), Jans Hospital (Director -- Dr. Erno Szinetar).

FODOR, I.

History of the cardiac drugs. Orv. hetil. 92 no.13:394-398 31 Mar
1951.
(CIML 24:2)

1. Prof. Doctor.

FODOR, I.

Indications for hepatic and biliary surgery and postoperative complications. Orv. hetil. 94 no.17:449-460 26 Apr 1953. (CIML 24:5)

1. Doctor. 2. Second Internal Clinic (Departmental Head Physician -- Dr. Imre Fodor), Metropolitan János Hospital (Director - Head Physician -- Dr. Tibor Bakacs).

FODOR, I.; KOMAROMI, G.

Effects of nephrectomy in hypertension in youth. Orv. hetil. 94 no.24:
662-664 14 June 1953.
(CIML 25:1)

1. Doctors. 2. Second Internal Department (Head Physician -- Dr. Imre
Fodor), Janos Hospital (Director - Head Physician -- Dr. Tibor Bakacs),
Budapest.

FODOR, Imre, dr.

Modern therapeutic methods in visceral syphilis. Bergyogy. vener.
szemle 8 no.3:74-78 May 54.

1. A Jankos-korhas II. belosztalyanak kozlemenye.
(SYPHILIS,
visceral, ther.)

FODOR, Imre, dr.

Present situation of medical libraries and their development. Orv.
hetil. 95 no.52:1441-11443 26 Dec 54.
(LIBRARIES, MEDICAL)

HUNGARY/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. General Problems. U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1959, 8715

Author : Fodor, Imre
Inst : *At Orvost Kozetany Egy. Sz. Orvostudomanyi*
Title : Morphological Changes in Exudate Cells in Malignant Diseases

Orig Pub : Orv. hetilap., 1955, 96, No 22, 593-596

Abstract : In the exudate of patients with carcinoma of the pleura and of the genital organs lymphocyte-like cells are found along with the typical cancer cells. They are characterized by a large nucleus, surrounded by a narrow rim of basophilic cytoplasm; the latter often forms a convexity of the pseudopod type which stains particularly intensely. Often, there are bridges connecting the protuberant part of the cytoplasm with the cell, which gives us the basis for the belief that the lymphocyte-like cells come from typical cancer cells. In the exudate malignant

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HUNGARY/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. General Problems. U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur + Biol., No 2, 1959, 8715

cells of ring-like shape, are also found which have a clear cytoplasm, cells with dentate edges with basophilic granules all of which are of chromatin nature, in the author's opinion. The process of stringing out of pieces of cytoplasm is described. The basophilism of the cytoplasm of these cells is brought about by a solution of the nucleoproteins of degenerating nuclei in it.
-- Ye.S. Ivancho

Card 2/2

FODOR, I.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.6 Vol.10/9 Internal Medicine Sept 56

5545. FODOR I., Közlemény a János-kórház II. sz. belosztályáról. "Stenosis mitralis és vérnyomás. Mitral stenosis and blood pressure
MAG. BELORV. ARCHI. 1955, 8/2 (61-64) Tables 1

In Hungary patients aged over 30 with mitral stenosis suffer frequently from hypertension. In these cases the results of surgery are not favorable. Of 389 cases 30.5% showed hypertension (27.4% of the compensated cases and 32% of the uncompensated cases). Possible causes of hypertension are discussed and the coincidence of the 2 diseases by chance is stressed. Hypertension does not influence the prognosis of the mitral stenosis.

Sümegi - Budapest

FODOR, Imre, dr.; KINCSMSY, Antal, dr.; RADO, Janos, dr.

Diagnosis and pathology of perforated interventricular septum;
intravital observation, of two cases. Urv. hetil. 95 no.47:
1293-1300 20 Nov 55.

1. A Janos Korhaz (igazgato-foorvos: Bakacs Tibor dr.) II. sz.
Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Fodor Imre dr. az orvostudomanyok
kandidatusa) koslemenye.
(CARDIOVASCULAR DEFECTS, CONGENITAL,
septal defects, intravital diag. & pathol.)

FODDR-I.

✓ 8702. Changes in great vessels from inactivity. A. Temesvári
and I. Fodor Z. KreatForsch., 1966, 45, 181-187 (Chirurg. Fort-
bildungsklinik Med. Univ. Budapest).—Arteries distal to a stenosis

showed degenerat.ve changes in elastic fibres (2 clinical cases and
10 dogs with induced aortic or pulmonary stenosis). (German)
P. E. Meyer

Fodor, I.
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.5 Vol.11/3 Gen.Pathology, etc. Mar 58

637. EARLY REACTION OF THE ORGANISM TO THE INTRODUCTION OF INORGANIC CORPUSCLES - Fodor I. and Miskovits G. Dept. of Pulm. Dis., Med. Univ., Budapest; 2nd Dept. of Med. János Hosp., Budapest - ACTA MORPH. ACAD. SCIENT. HUNG. (Budapest) 1957, 7/3 (239-248) Illus. 14

The capacity of the lungs in storing and eliminating iron particles was investigated. The particles varied in size from submicroscopic dimensions to 5 μ in diameter. After i.v. administration the particles were taken up by the septal cells after about 2 min., and after intratracheal administration by the alveolar cells. Later the corpuscles introduced through the trachea arrived via the circulation to the septal cells, where they were eliminated. Sumegi - Stockholm (V, 15)

FODOR, Imre, dr.; GONDA, Endre, dr.; KOMAROMI, Gabor, dr.

Effects of novurit on renal function in cardiac decompensation.
Orv. hetil. 98 no.12:302-303 24 Mar 57.

1. A Janos Korhas (igazgato-foorvos: Bakacs, Tibor, dr.) II.
Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Fodor, Imre, dr., az orvostudomanyok
kandidatusa korlemenye.

(CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE, ther.

mercurophylline, eff. on renal funct. (Hun))

(DIURETICS, MERCURIAL, ther. use

mercurophylline in congestive heart failure, eff. on
renal funct. (Hun))

FODOR, Iosif, ing.

Control of rock pressure in lignite mines. Rev min 14 no.6:
256-260 Je '63.

FODOR, Istvan; LUKACS, Bela; ZILAHI, Marton, dr.

Experiments for manufacturing textile fabrics without weaving by
means of dip treatment in Hungary. Magy textil 19 no.6:238-239 Je '61.

1. "Magyar Textiltechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja(for Zilahi)

FODOR, Istvan

Flora of the southern volcanic foothills of the Northeast
Carpathian Mountains. Botan kozl 48 no.3/4:281-283 '60.

1. Allami Egyetem Novenyntani Tanszeke, Uzhgorod, Ukrainian
SSR.

PODHRAGYAI, Lasslo, dr.; FODOR, Istvan, dr.

Abscessing reticulocytic lymphadenitis. Orv. hetil. 97 no.10:
277-279 4 March 56.

1. A Fovarosi Uzoki utcai Korhas (igazgato-foorvos:
Farkas, Karoly dr.) es az ORFI (igazgato-foorvos: Dubovits, Denes dr.)
prosecturajanak kozlemenye.

(LYMPHADENITIS

mesenteric, abscessing reticulocytic, pathol. &
diag. (Hun))

(PASTEURELLA, infect.

pseudotuberc., causing abscessing reticulocytic
mesenteric lymphadenitis, pathol. & diag. (Hun))

FODOR I.

PAPP, Miklos, az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa; FODOR, Istvan

Lymphatic system of the salivary glands. Mogy. Tudom. Akad. Biol. Orv. Oszt. Kozl. 8 no.4:417-421 1957.

1. Az MTA Kiserleti Orvostudomanyi Intezet Korelettani Osztalya es az Orszagos Rheuma Korhaz Korbonctani Osztalya.

(SALIVARY GLANDS, anat. & histol.
lymphatic vessels in dogs (Hun))
(LYMPHATIC VESSELS, anat. & histol.
salivary glands in dogs (Hun))

FODOR, Istvan

PAPP, Miklos, dr.; PAPPNE NEMETH, Eva, dr.; FEUER, Istvar, dr.;
FODOR, Istvan, dr.

Effects of obstruction of lymphatic circulation on experimental acute pancreatitis. Orv. hetil. 98 no.22:580-582 2 June 57.

1. A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kiserletes Orvostudomanyi Kutatointezet Korelettani Osztalyanak (vezeto: Russnyak, Istvan, dr. egyet. tanar), a Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. Sebeszeti Klinikajának (igazgato: Rubanyi, Pal, dr. egyet. tanar) es az Orszagos Rheuma Korhaz Korbonctani Osztalyanak (mb. vezeto: Fodor, Istvan, dr.) kozlemenye.

(PANCREATITIS, exper.

eff. of ligation of thoracic duct on acute pancreatitis induced by ligation of pancreatic ducts in dogs (Hun))

(THORACIC DUCT, physiol.

eff. of ligation on exper. acute pancreatitis in dogs (Hun))

FODOR, Istvan

SZANTO, Laszlo; FODOR, Istvan

Biopsy in diagnosis of thyroid diseases. Orv. hmtl. 98 no. 45:1238-
1243 10 Nov 57.

1. Az Orszagos Reuma es Furdougyi Intezet Igazgato-foorvos: Parkas
Karoly dr., az orvostudomanyok doktora) II. sz. Belosztalyanak
(foorvos: Szanto Laszlo dr.) es Korszovettani Laboratoriumnak
(foorvos: Parkas Karoly dr., az orvostudomanyok doktora) koslemenye,
(THYROID GLAND, pathol.
biopsy, diag. value, technics & instruments (Hun))

FODOR, Istvan
PONGRACZ, Ferenc; FODOR, Istvan

Unusual case of aneurysm of the lienal artery with gastric perforation.
Orv. hetil. 98 no.46:1280-1281 17 Nov 57.

1. Az Uzsoki utcai Korhaz II. sz. Sebeszeti Osztalyanak (foorvos: Prikkel
Andor dr.) es Prosekturajanak (ignzgato-foorvos: Parkas Karoly dr., az
orvostudomanyok doktora) koslemenye.

(ARTERIES, SPLENIC, aneurysm
with gastric perf. (Hun))

(STOMACH, perf.
by aneurysm of splenic artery (Hun))

FODOR
PAPP, M.; NEMETH, E.; FEUER, I.; FODOR, I.

Effect of an impairment of lymph flow on experimental acute pancreatitis.
Acta med. hung. 11 no.2:203-208 1958.

1. Department of pathophysiology, Experimental Medical Research Institute
of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Department of Surgery, Medical
University of Budapest and Department of Pathology, National Institute
of Rheumatology and Medical Hydrology.

(LYMPHATIC SYSTEM, physiol.

 impairment of lymph flow increasing severity of acute
 pancreatitis in dogs)

(PANCREATITIS, exper.
 same)

CSIK, Laszlo, Dr.; FODOR, Istvan, Dr.; RIESZ, Ede, Dr.

Experimental studies on elephantiasis developed in juvenile rheumatoid arthritis. Orv. hetil. 99 no.25:857-860 22 June 58.

1. Az Orszagos Reuma es Furdougyi Intezet (igazgato-foorvos: Parkas Karoly dr., az orvostudomanyok doktora) "A" Osztalyanak (foorvos: Riesz Ede Dr.) es Korszovettani Osztalyanak (foorvos: Parkas Karoly dr., az orvostudomanyok doktora) kosleme nye.

(ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID, compl.

elephantiasis of legs, case report (Hun))

(LYMPHEDEMA, etiol. & pathogen.

rheum. arthritis causing elephantiasis of legs, case report (Hun))

BOLOKY, Gyorgy, Dr.; HETTNERI, Istvan, Dr.; FODOR, Istvan, Dr.; BALKANYI,
Ivan, Dr.

Siderofibrosis lienis. Orv. hetil. 100 no.14:510-512 5 Apr 59.

1. Az Uzsoki-utcai korhaz (ig. Szanto Sandor dr.) I. sz. sebeszeti
osztalyanak (foo: Kovacs Istvan dr.) II. sz. belgyogyaszati osztal-
yanak (foo.: Flamm Sandor dr.) es az ORFI korszovettani labora-
toriumanak (foo.: Farkas Karoly az orvostudomanyok doktora) kozle-
menye.

(SIDEROSIS, pathol.
siderofibrosis, histopathol. (Hun))
(SPLIVEN, dis.
same)

VECSEY, Denes, dr.; FODOR, Istvan, dr.; FODOR, Tamas, dr.

The role of surgical kidney diseases in the development of renal tuberculosis. Tuberkulosis 16 no.10:308-311 O '63.

1. Az Orszagos Rheuma es Furdougyi Intezet urologiai es korbonctani es a Koranyi Tbc Intezet mikrobiologiai osztalyanak (Budapest) kozlemenye.

(TUBERCULOSIS, RENAL)
(URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS)
(URINARY CALCULI)
(KIDNEY, POLYCYSTIC)
(URETERAL OBSTRUCTION)
(NEPHRECTOMY)

FODOR, Istvan, dr.; RACH, Igoa, dr.

Neurogenic sarcoma of the lung. (rv. Hctil.105 no.23:
1092-1094 Je 7 '64.

1. Orazegos Rheuma es Furdougyi Intezet, Korzovettani
Laboratorium es Ill. Belosztaly.

FODOR, Istvan

Filter cloth experiments and manufacture by means of the technology
of textiles prepared without the application of the glued weaving.
Magy textil 15 no.10:478-480 0 '63.

ACCESSION NR: AP4042335

H/0016/64/000/006/0181/0186

AUTHORS: Balazs, Bela; Fodor, Lajos

TITLE: The measurement of astronomical distances. II.

SOURCE: Fizikai szemle, no. 6, 1964, 181-186

TOPIC TAGS: astrometry, photoelectric method, variable star, spectroheliography, galactic spectrum

ABSTRACT: This is the second part of a survey article. The following methods for measuring astronomical distances, their relative merit and accuracy, and the assumptions made in using them are discussed: photoelectric methods, the rarely employed radiation-energy parallax method, the spectroscopic parallax method, the variable-star method (applicable in the case of stars with periodically varying brightness), the Cepheids method, and the Hubble method (applicable in the case of very distant galaxies). A table summar-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042335

izes the salient points of each method. Orig. art. has: 11 figures
and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: MTA Chilagvishgalo Intezet (MTA Astronomic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413330014-2

MUSTEA, Iancu, ing.; FODOR, Iuliu, ing.

Detanning phenomenon in the leathers dyed with indigenous dyestuffs.
Industria usoara 8 no.12:457-460 D '61.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413330014-2"

COUNTRY	:	Hungary	E-2
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZhKhim., No. 1959, No. 86131	
AUTHOR	:	Fodor, J.	
INST.	:	Hungarian Academy of Sciences	
TITLE	:	Determination of Tungsten in Alloy Steels by Beta-Gamma-Method.	
ORIG. PUB.	:	Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszt. kozl., 1959, 11, No 1,43-49; Acta chim. Acad. scient. *	
ABSTRACT	:	See RZhKhim, 1958, No 23, 77266.	
CARD:			
* hung., 1959, 19, No 4, 327-335.			

FODOR, J.; VARGA, K.

The use of radioisotopes for the control of continuous casting. p.119.

MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA. MUSZAKI TUDOMANYOK OSZTALYA. KOSLEMENVEI.
Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 24, no. 1/4, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EFAI) LC Vol. 9, no. 2,
Feb. 1960 Uncl.

FODOR, J.; CZIKE, K.

Study of the deuterium content of natural inland waters
and vegetable saps. In English. p. 131. ACTA GEOLOGICA.
(Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia) Budapest. Vol. 4, no. 2, 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1956.

FOODA, J.

FOODA, J.	PLANT LITERATURE	FOODA, J.
JULY		
1. "Short Courses on the Charter of Technology," Lecture by Dr. B. FEDOROWSKI at the Institute of Nuclear Research and Nuclear Technology, Warsaw, pp. 65.		
2. "Party Course of Far-East Elements by Aviation Analysts in Zelenogradsk at the Institute of Chemical Technology, Institute of Applied Mathematics, Institute of Mathematics and Cryptology, Institute of Technical University of Warsaw, Institute of Physics, Institute of Mathematics and Cryptology, Institute of Nuclear Research and Nuclear Technology, Warsaw, currently the Central Institute of Nuclear Physics (CERN), Division of Nuclear Physics (Central Institute for Cryptology), Division of Mathematics and Physics, Warsaw, Report No. 22-65.		
3. "Separation of U^{235} , Pu^{239} , and Pu^{39} ions by the Ion Exchange Method," Dr. J. KROCHMACKI at the Institute of Chemistry and Metallurgy (Proceedings, Second 1 Radiophysics Conference, Institute of Nuclear Energy of Poland Academy of Sciences (Wroclaw, Poland)) in Warsaw (Poland), pp. 69-71.		(6)
4. "Application of Water-Cooling Process, Building of a New Separating Process," Institute of Technology, Institute of the Institute of Nuclear Research and Nuclear Technology, Warsaw, Poland, Dr. E. KUDER and Z. TURK at the Institute of Nuclear Research Institute of Chemistry and Metallurgy, Warsaw (Poland), pp. 70-73.		
5. "Investigation of the Hydrogen Process of Gaseous Diffusion," Institute of Technology, Institute of the Institute of Nuclear Research and Nuclear Technology, Warsaw, Poland, Dr. E. KUDER and A. PLEWA at the Institute of Nuclear Research and Nuclear Technology, Warsaw, Poland, Institute of Nuclear Research and Nuclear Technology, Warsaw (Poland), Division No. 161, Application of Isotopes in Chemistry and Metallurgy (Inst. Proc. in Warsaw), Warsaw (Poland), pp. 77-78.		
6. "Measurement of the Losses of Flowing Liquids in Guide Oil Long Distance Pipe Lines by Means of Ultrasonic," Institute of Technology, Institute of Nuclear Research and Nuclear Technology, Warsaw, Poland, Institute of Nuclear Research and Nuclear Technology, Warsaw (Poland), pp. 77-78.		

FODOR, J.

WIRELESS INFORMATION, Vol. 2, No. 3, March 1952 (continued)

J. RUDOLPH, engineer in FIZIK and RUDOLPH, in WADA of the Institute of Technology of the Central Materials Testing Station of the German Iron and Metal Works, Gelsenkirchen; pp. 77-8.

(1c)

7. "Report on the Preparation of Rose-Goldsalz-233, a Disintegrator
Engineer E. BERNHARD and Doctor D. HALLI of the Institute of
Medicine and Surgery of the German Academy of Sciences in Berlin
(President's Prize in 1951); Report on Applied Industrial
Research (March-August 1950); (Recd: Dr. O.
REINHOLD) Berlin-Dahlem 2/12.
8. "Simple Control Arrangement for Low Activities," engineer K.
SCHMID and Engineer K. ZILLER of the Institute of Nuclear
Engineering of the University of Technology of Vienna; Report
on Research Institute of Technology, Wien-Döbling; May 1951; (Recd:
Dr. A. SARTORIUS) Berlin-Dahlem 2/12.
9. "Tables for the Preparation of Microscopic Samples in Case of
Metallite and Boron," Doctor G. P. V. KARABYAN and
Doctor A. K. KARABYAN, of the Central Institute of Quality Technology
of the Ministry of Heavy Industry, Moscow; (Received
from Institute of Technology, Moscow); pp. 1-2.
10. "Formation of the Distribution of Atoms in Steel by Means of
Metallite Method," Doctor G. P. V. KARABYAN and
Doctor A. K. KARABYAN, of the Institute of Quality Technology,
Moscow; (Received from Institute of Technology, Moscow); pp. 1-2.
11. "Production of Electrical Power from Radioactive Isotopes," Dr.
V. V. VENKOV of the Institute of Nuclear and Radiation Physics and
Chemical Installations (for Producing and Pre-Selling Radioactive
Substances), Chernobyl; January 1952; Ber. Akademie (Germany)
pp. 80-92.

FODOR, Jan

Preparation of mounting equipment for mounting the 22 and 35
kv epoxide terminals and the method of mounting. Energetika
Cz 13 no.6:339 Je '63.

1. Vyskumny ustav kablov a izolantov, Bratislava, Tovarenska 12.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413330014-2

J. FODOR, K. MARKAS

"Toxic lesions of the kidney." p. 422 (ACTA MORPHOLOGICA ACADEMIAE SCIENTIARUM
HUNGARICAE, Vol 2, no. 4, 1952, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 2 No. 7, July 1953, Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413330014-2"

CZECH

✓ Arterial wall proteins. T. Gal, D. Reichl, G. Kubis, and
I. Fudim (Ústav pro chorobu sliznic ČSAV, Praha 1, 115 00)
Czechoslovakia
Received by first author
Submitted to electrophoresis in veronal-acetate buffer at pH
8.6 and $\mu = 0.1$ to give 6 fractions

FODOR, J.

✓ Heparin and the clearing reaction in atherosclerosis.
T. Zempléyi, V. Felt, J. Fodor, D. Reichl, and J. Pilai
(Ústav pro choroby oběhu krvinky, Prague). *Casopis Lékařů Českých* 94, 262-6 (1955).—Intravenous administration of heparin (I) produced a significantly smaller clearing of alimentary lipemia in 55 atherosclerotic patients as compared with 42 normal subjects. The *in vitro* addn. of normolipemic (12-hr. starvation) serum from atherosclerotic patients to a mixt. of hyperlipemic serum from normals with I serum from normals inhibits the clearing reaction, as compared to control mixts. of normolipemic, hyperlipemic, and I serum, all from normal individuals. Only a min. amt. of I serum necessary for producing a clearing effect was used in order to increase the selectivity of the test. An artificial oil emulsion can be substituted for normal hyperlipemic serum in these expts., thus obviating the need for lipemic blood. It has been prep'd. by emulsifying 1 ml. olive oil with 15 mg. crude lecithin in a 1:1 mixt. of phosphate buffer, pH 6.9, with 5% NaOAc. This emulsion is clld. with saline, stabilized by the addn. of 0.8 g. human-serum albumin, and emulsified once more. Heparinized serums were removed 15 min. after the intravenous administration of I to both normal and atherosclerotic subjects; normal serums had a significantly greater clearing effect on the emulsion than atherosclerotic serums. The differences between the normal and atherosclerotic subjects were found even in groups homogenous by the criteria of age and sex. In all these expts. it is important to correct for the spontaneous clearing of the substrate (owing to other causes than heparinized serum) during the incubation. Milk is not a valid substrate. I. M. Haiz. (3)

FUDOR, J.; LOJDA, Z.

On the relationship of heparinocytes to the transport of fats.
Physiol. bohem. 5 no.3:275-282 1956.

1. Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases, Prague. Institute of
Embryology of the Medical Faculty, Charles University, Prague.
(HEPARIN,

heparinocytes in fat transport in rats)
(FATS, metabolism,
transport by heparinocytes in rats)

HODOR, J.; LOJDA, Z.

Role of heparinocyte in transport of lipids. Cesk. fysiol. 5 no.3:
288-294 1956.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho, Praha, Embryologicky ustav
lekarske fakulty, Praha.
(HEPARIN,

liberation from stained heparinocytes in rat mesentery,
eff. of fats (Cz))
(MAST CELLS,

eff. of fats on liberation of heparin from heparinocytes
stained in rat mesentery (Cz))
(FATS, effects,

on heparin liberation from heparinocyte stained in rat
mesentery (Cz))
(LIPIDS, metabolism,

regulation, role of heparin liberation from heparinocyte (Cz))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec7 Vol. 11/ 10 Pediatrica Oct. 57

2655. FODOR J. Krajsky Úst. Nár. Zdravia, Nitra. *Osteomyelitis maxillae sup.
zriedkavá choroba kojencov. Osteomyelitis maxillae sup. - a
rare disease in infants ČSL.OFTHAL. 1953, 12/6 (418-420)
Report on 2 cases. In both the infection was due to Micrococcus pyogenes aureus
resistant to antibiotics. For this reason dangerous recurrences occurred in the
first case, while the 2nd infant died. Zahn - Prague (XII, 7)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Digestive System. S

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No. 3, 1959, 12294
Author : Lojda, Z.; Fodor, J.
Inst : -
Title : The Histochemical Investigation of Mast Cells of a Rat's Mesentery.
Orig Pub : Ceskosl. morfol., 1958, 6, No. 1, 81-85
Abstract : In addition to a review of the basic views of the structure and function of mast cells, the results of a histochemical study of them are cited and deliberations regarding their significance are expressed.

Card 1/1

FODOR, L.; ZEMPLENYI, T.; LOJDA, Z.; FELT, Vl.

Effect of heparin & protamine sulphate on cholesterol induced atherosclerosis in rabbits. Cas. lek. cesk. 97 no.10:316-319 7 Mar 58.

l. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho Praha, prednosta prof. Dr Kl. Weber.-
Embryologicky ustav lekarske fakulty Praha, prednosta prof. Dr. Z. Frank-
enberger. J. F., Praha-Krc, Budejovicka 800.

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, exper.

cholesterol induced atheromatosis, eff. of heparin
& protamine sulfate in rabbits (Cz))

(CHOLESTEROL, eff.

induction of atheromatosis in rabbits, eff. of heparin
& protamine sulfate (Cz))

(HEPARIN, eff.

on cholesterol induced atheromatosis in rabbits (Cz))

(PROTAMINES, eff.
protamine sulfate on cholesterol induced atheromatosis
in rabbits (Cz))

Fodor J.
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/3 Physiology Mar 59

1215. HIGH FAT DIET AND MAST CELL COUNT IN RAT MESENTERY
Fodor J., Fábry P. and Lojda Z. Inst. for Cardiovasc. Res.,
Inst. of Human Nutrit., Physiol. Lab., Inst. of Embryol., Med. Fac.,
Charles Univ., Prague - EXPERIENTIA (Basel) 1958, 14/5 (184) Tables 1
The number of mast cells in the mesentery decreased significantly in rats fed
a high-fat diet for 8 weeks, particularly if cholesterol was added.

Colwell - Wilmette, Ill.

ZEMPLENYI, T.; FODOR, J.; LOJDA, Z.

Histamine in fat cells and absorption of colloidal particles by the vascular epithelium. Cesk. fysiol. 8 no.3:263-264 Apr 59.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho Embryologicky ustav KU, Praha.
Predneseno na III. fysiologickych dnech v Brne dne 15. 1. 1959.
(HISTAMINE, eff.

on vasc. absorp. of colloidal fat particles (Cz))
(BLOOD VESSELS, physiol.

absorp. of colloidal fat particles, eff. of histamine (Cz))
(FAT, metab.

vasc. absorp., eff. of histamine (Cz))

FODOR, J.

Angular incision and corneo-corneal suture in cataract surgery. Cesk.
ofth. 15 no.1:13-19 Feb 59.

1. Krajsky ustav narodneho zdravia v Nitre, ocne oddelenie, prednosta
MUDr. J. Fodor,
(CATARACT EXTRACTION,
angular incision & corneo-corneal suture (Cz))

VIKTORA, J.; FODOR, J.; GRAFNETTER, D.; HAHN, P.; KOLDOVSKY, O.; LOJIMA, Z.

Studies of certain biochemical indices of fat metabolism during
the ontogenesis of rats. Cesk. fysiol. 9 no.1:63-64 Ja 60.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho, Physiologicky ustav CSAV a
Embryologicky ustav lek. fak. KU. Praha.
(FATS metab.)
(GROWTH)

FODOR, J.;GRAFNETTER, D.

Effect of thiopental anesthesia on blood lipid and sugar levels.
Cesk. fysiol. 9 no.1:75-76 Ja 60.

1. Ustav pro chroby obehu krevniho, Praha,
(THIOPENTAL anesth & analg.)
(BLOOD SUGAR)
(LIPIDS blood)

FODOR, J.

Occurrence of diabetic retinopathy. Cesk. oft. 16 no.1:60-64
Ja '60

1. Ocne oddelenie KUNZ v Nitre, prednosta MUDr. J. Fodor.
(DIABETES MELLITUS, compl.)
(RETINA dis.)

ZEMPLENYI, T.; LOJDA, Z.; GRAFNETTER, D.; FODOR, J.; FEIT, V.

Effect of soy oil on experimental atheromatosis of the aorta and
on certain enzymes in the vascular wall in rabbits. Cas.lek.cesk.
99 no.42:1346-1351 14 0 '60.

1. Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho, Praha-Krc, prednosta prof.
MUDr. K. Weber - Embryologicky ustav KU v Praze, prednosta prof.
MUDr. Z. Frankenberger.

(OILS pharmacol)
(SOY BEANS)
(AORTA dis)
(ENZYMES chem)
(BLOOD VESSELS pharmacol)

FODOR, J.; ZEMPLENYI, T.; LOJDA, Z.; FABRY, P.

The role of mast cells in lipid metabolism. Rev. czech. M. 8 no.2:
133-136 '62.

1. Institute for Cardiovascular Research, Prague; Director: Academician
K. Weber Embryological Institute, Medical Faculty Charles University,
Prague; Director: Prof. Z. Frankenberger Institute of Human Nutrition,
Prague-Krc; Director: Prof. Dr. J. Masek.
(MAST CELLS physiology) (LIPIDS metabolism)

FABRY, P.; BRAUN, T.; PETRASEK, R.; FRANKOVA, S.; MASEK, J.; FODOR, J.

Some effects of high-fat diets in experimental animals. Cesk.
gastroent. vyz. 16 no.3/4:178-182 Ap '62.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum vyzivy lidu v Praze, reditel doc. MUDr. J. Masek,
DrSc.

(FATS) (DIET) (CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM)
(TISSUE METABOLISM)

Foder, Jozef

Skladture in corneal surgery. Czech. of tel 21 no. 2183-187 Ky '69

1. Úvodné oddelenia Obvodního učebničného kurzu (vedúci
MIU). J. Foder).

SÁNTA, T.; FÖDÖR, J.

Studies on the kinetics of NAD-decomposition. Acta physiol.
acad. sci. Hung. 26 no.3:199-205 '67

l. Yeast Factor , Budapest.

Epidemiology

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 616.233-002.2-036.22

STANEK, V.; FODOR, J.; HEJL, Z.; SANTRUCEK, M.; WIDIMSKY, J.;
ZAJIC, F.; Institute for Blood Circulation Diseases (Ustav pro
Choroby Obehu Krevniho), Prague - Krc, Director (Reditel) Prof
Dr J. BROD.

"Contribution to the Epidemiology of Chronic Bronchitis."

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 105, No 26, 24 Jun 66, pp
689 - 695

Abstract Authors' English summary modified: The method of a standard questionnaire was used to determine the prevalence of chronic bronchitis in men aged 60-64 years living in the district of Prague 2. A sample of 443 men was selected for X-ray and clinical examination. "Chronic bronchitis" was detected in 27.6% of the examined men. The incidence was clearly related to smoking. The socially weaker men, and those performing strenuous, physical work also showed a higher incidence, being heavier smokers at the same time. The relationship between pulmonary infection and the epidemiological diagnosis of chronic bronchitis is discussed. 4 Figures, 6 Tables, 34 Western, 7 Czech references.
1/1

FODOR, Jozsef

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 4
Feb. 25, 1954
Organic Chemistry

Catalysts. XII. Effect of ion exchangers in esterification. Zoltán Csáros, József Fodor, and Zoltán Halász (Techn. Univ., Budapest). Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung. 2, 453-74 (1952) (in English); cf. C.A. 47, 7303d. Catalytic effects in esterification were studied on $\alpha\text{-C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{CO}_2\text{Bu})_2$. Fractions of different particle size prep'd. from cation exchanger *Weafat's X/S* of the phenolsulfonic acid type showed increasing activities with increase of the surface (increasing degree of dispersity) up to a certain limit of dispersity where no further increase was observed. The study of the correlation between the quantity of catalyst and the rate of reaction (with one selected fraction of catalyst) indicated that the rate of reaction was reduced, after attaining an optimal amt. of catalyst. Examm. of various fractions proved that the catalytic effect is reduced by increasing the degree of dispersity, excepting the case when a catalyst of higher degree of dispersity was activated after crushing. Such catalysts showed activities superior to those of catalysts of larger particle size. Expts. with equimolar amts. of catalysts, and a comparison of the reaction rates showed that ion exchangers in a heterogeneous phase attain the effect of catalysts applied in a homogeneous phase (H_2SO_4) but in a later period. The ion exchangers applied were activated prior to esterification, by treatment with dil. H_2SO_4 , preferably at room temp. since activation at higher temps. deteriorated the catalytic effects. The study of the influence of the moisture content of ion exchangers on the catalytic effect proved that it is best to use ion exchangers in an air-dry state since catalysts dried to const. wt. at 60° had smaller effects. Expts. with octyl alc. and glycol Me ether, gave partly identical results. In the esterification of octyl alc. the effect of ion exchanger proved superior to that of H_2SO_4 . Six figures indicate the curves obtained. I. F.

~~Fodor Jozsef~~, Fodor

Hungary/ Organic Chemistry - Theoretical and general questions
on organic chemistry

E-1

- Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11602
- Author : XI. Csuros Zoltan, Hajos Zoltan, Deak Gyula.
- Title : XII. Csuros Zoltan, Fodor Jozsef, Hajos Zoltan.
Investigation of Catalytic Reactions. XI. Role of Autoxidation Proces-
ses in Formation of Drying Oil Films. XII. Effect of Ion-Exchange Re-
sins on Esterification Reaction.
- Orig Pub : Katalizatoros vizsgalatok. XI. Autoxidacions folyamatok szerepe
szarado olaj filmek kialakulasaban. XII. Ioncerelok hatasa
eszterezesre. Magyar tudoman. akad. kem. tudoman, osztalyanak
kozlemenyei 1953, 3, No 4, 469-485; 501-513 (Hungarian)
- Abstract : Communication XI. It was ascertained that on autoxidation of C_6H_5CHO
in $CHCl_3$ rate of O_2 absorption increases in the case of addition of
the siccatives, naphthenates of Co (I) and Mn (II). In the case of lar-
ge amounts of I or II amount of absorbed O_2 is greater. After absorp-
tion of a certain amount of O_2 the system reaches an equilibrium and
further absorption of O_2 is not observed. On autoxidation of linseed

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E-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11602

oil (LO) in the presence of I or II peroxide value (PV) rises at first and then decreases. In the presence of I maximum PV is reached sooner than in presence of II. Highest value of maximum is associated with the use of definite, optimal, amount of siccative; in the presence of lesser or greater amount of siccative value of PV maximum decreases. Investigated were the variations of PV of LO on irradiation with diffused light, ultraviolet radiations and on heating at 140°. In the first mentioned case a slow linear increase of PV is observed. Under the action of ultraviolet radiations PV increases faster and reaches a definite maximum level. On heating an analogous maximum is reached still faster after which PV drops rapidly; in this case maximum value is lower than on irradiation with ultraviolet. Boiled oil prepared with the use of II, shows on irradiation with diffused light an increase in PV only after a prolonged induction period, after which PV rises sharply to maximum level and then decreases. On exposure to ultraviolet radiations PV of oil increases sharply to a maximum the value of which is higher than in the preceding instance; following the maximum PV drops.

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E-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11602

very rapidly. In this case the maximum is reached more rapidly than in the case of unboiled LO, and the process of decomposition of peroxides also occurs more rapidly than with LO. On heating at 140° very rapid decomposition of peroxides is observed in the boiled oil under study. In boiled oil PV maximum is attained considerably sooner than in the case of drying oil prepared in the cold with the same siccative as is used in the boiled oil; but in the latter instance the maximum PV level is much lower. During the initial period of drying of LO the chain process of autoxidation is playing a substantial part. As the drying progresses autoxidation becomes of subordinate importance and decomposition of peroxides sets in, which is probably associated with occurrence of bond formation between activated molecules of the oil. This confirms the previously proposed mechanism of drying (Powers P.O. et al., Ind. Eng. Chem., 1951, 33, 1257). As concerns the mechanism of action of the siccatives, it was ascertained that they are capable of catalyzing the formation and the decomposition of peroxides.

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Hungary/ Organic Chemistry - Theoretical and general questions
on organic chemistry

E-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11602

Communication XII. The reaction of phthalic anhydride with butanol was utilized to investigate the effect upon the reaction of esterification, of fractions of different degree of dispersion, of a cation exchange resin of phenol sulfonic acid type, Wofatit KS. Activity of catalyst (amount of acid group titrated with KOH) increases with increasing degree of dispersion up to a certain limit after which increased degree of dispersion produces no appreciable effect on the activity. Velocity of reaction increases with increasing amount of catalyst up to a certain optimal amount; on use of greater amounts of catalyst velocity of the reaction decreases. On increase of the degree of dispersion of the catalyst its catalytic action (terminal degree of conversion) decreases except for those instances when a highly dispersed catalyst is subjected to activation after communication. By means of ion-exchange resins it is possible to attain the same extent of conversion as with an equimolecular amount of H_2SO_4 , but more slowly than with H_2SO_4 .

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Hungary/ Organic Chemistry - Theoretical and general questions
on organic chemistry

E-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11602

To activate the catalyst it is treated with dilute H_2SO_4 while stirring ($\sim 20^\circ$). Drying of the catalyst (60°) to constant weight has a detrimental effect on its catalytic properties, therefore it is used in air-dry condition.
Communication X see RZhKhim, 1955, 28809.

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for our joyous

Inhibition of color fading. I. Zoltán Hajósi and József Pálus. (Tech. Univ., Budapest). *Magyar Tudományos Akadémiai Kém. Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei* 5, 533-43 (1980).—Based on correlation between the processes of autoxidation and of the fading of colors exposed to light, a similar mechanism was proposed for both phenomena. The presence of peroxides as an interior step is postulated for both processes. The scope of the paper is to investigate the behavior of dyes used on textile fibers. Color fading was induced by ultraviolet light in the Pulsrich photometer and measured in solns. with an alk. pH. For detg. inhibition of autoxidation, the gasometric O intake of BzH was measured. Several chemicals prevented color fading as well as autoxidation. Examples for the former with anti-oxidant qualities are: Naphthol AS-OL, Katakol W, and Indanthrene Olive Green B. Examples for the latter with anti-fading properties are: trityl phosphate, phosphoric acid, glucose, 2-naphthol, thiocarbamide, hydroquinone, pyrocatechol, resorcinol, and hydroquinone monobenzyl ether.

Helen Sellei

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FODOR, JOSEF

✓ Ion-exchange-resin catalyzed hydrolysis. József Fodor
and Zoltán Hatal (Budapest Inst. Technol.) Magyar
Tudományos Akad. Kém. Tudományok Osztályának Közl.
ményei 5, 645-50(1935).—Wofatit KS, phenolsulfonic acid
ion-exchange resin, proved an effective catalyst in hydroly-
sis of sucrose, the rate of reaction being affected by the de-
gree of dispersion and the amt. of the resin. Without the
catalyst the reaction does not proceed even at 96°. With
the resin, rate is not discernible at 28°, the log of the reaction
rate const. increasing almost linearly with temp.
When an equiv. amt. of HCl is used as catalyst, the rate
const. varies in the same way, but can be measured at 19.5°.
The activation energ., with resin catalyst, increases with
temp. up to a max. of 22,300 cal./degree at 80-90°, then
drops abruptly to 9,950 cal./degree at 90-94°. With HCl
the max. is 20,310 cal./degree at 80-80°, with 13,280
cal./degree at 80-90°. Ludwig Luft

✓²². Checking the fading of dyes. I. (In English) - Z. Hajós, J. Fodor. *Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricæ*, Vol. 7, 1955, No. 1-2, pp. 117-132.

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Chen

The retarding of the fading of dyes was investigated in aqueous solutions (distilled water was used) in the alkaline pH range by ultraviolet irradiation using a substantive dye as model substance. It was found that six Naphthol AS derivatives of the examined eleven exhibited a definite inhibitory effect. According to the experimental findings the inhibitory effect of the compounds can to a large extent promote the hydroxynaphthoate acid part of the molecule but the amide part of the molecule can also play a decisive role. In the latter case especially the group attached to the ortho position as compared to the acid amide grouping deserves attention. The degree of fading was reduced by autoxidation-inhibitors e.g. tricresyl phosphate, phosphoric acid, glucose, beta-naphthol, thiourea, quinol, pyrocatechol, resorcinol, monobenzylether of quinol, etc. It was found that the compounds Katamol ON, Naphthol ASXL, Indanthrene olive-green B, etc. ordinarily used for the retarding of fading simultaneously inhibit the autoxidation of benzaldehyde as well. Therefore it seems reasonable to assume that a certain correlation exists between the autoxidation processes and the fading of dyes; the inhibitory mechanism may be similar or identical.

Fodor J.

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23. Hydrolysis process catalyzed by ion exchangers.
(In English) F. Fodor, Z. Halász. Acta Chimica
Academie Scientiarum Hungaricorum. Vol. 7, 1955, No.
1-2, pp. 133-148, 12 figs., 5 tabs.

Ion exchangers - as known from literature - proved to be very efficient catalysts for the hydrolysis of sucrose. Wofatit KS, a sulphonated phenolic type cation exchange resin was employed in these experiments. Even at higher temperature (96 °C) no inversion occurred without catalyst. Hydrolysis did not take place at 28 °C in the presence of catalyst but by increasing the temperature the logarithms of the rate constants increased almost linearly. An almost linear relationship could be established as well when hydrochloric acid was applied. Conversion may be observed at low temperatures, even at 19.5 °C, if hydrochloric acid is supplied in amounts corresponding to the activity of the resin. In the beginning the activation energy of the reaction increased by raising the temperature when hydrochloric acid and ion exchange resin were employed simultaneously but a decrease, occurred about 90 °C. The reaction velocity may be raised by increasing the degree of dispersion or the quantity of the ion exchange resin employed.

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HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. General and Theoretical
Problems of Organic Chemistry. G-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57317.

Author : Fodor J., Hajos Z.
Inst : Not given.

Title : Esterification Catalyzed by the Ion Exchange Resins.
Orig Pub: Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszl., 1956, 7, No 3-4,
299-312.

Abstract: The rate of reaction involving formation of dibutyl-phthalate from phthalic anhydride and n-butanol as affected by the concentration and quantity of ion exchange resin and of H_2SO_4 used as catalysts, was investigated. Formation of mono-esters goes to completion within 5-10 minutes. With the use of small quantities of catalyst, an "induction period" occurs prior to the formation of di-esters. The

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HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry, General and Theoretical
Problems of Organic Chemistry. G-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57317.

Abstract: authors explain this phenomenon by a change of the degree of association (DA) of alcohol during the course of a reaction. Berman's investigation (Berman S and associates, Ind. and Eng. Chem., 1948, 40, 1312) is discussed and the process mechanism proposed by Berman is taken exception to. It is demonstrated that the reaction rate in obtaining dimethylphthalate increases rapidly with the increase of temperature which, evidently, causes the decrease in the DA of alcohol. At a relatively low temperature (60°) the di-esters hardly form. In order to determine the dependency of the esterifi-

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HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. General and Theoretical
Problems of Organic Chemistry. G-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57317.

Abstract: cation rate on DA a number of tests were conducted employing methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, and n-butyl alcohols at a constant temperature (which was not a function of their boiling points). It was found that for alcohols with even number of carbon atoms the rate of esterification for $C_2 < C_4$ and for those with odd number of carbon atoms it is $C_3 < C_1$. For preceding comments refer to Csuros Z. and others, Acta Chim. Hung., 1952, 2, 45.

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16. *Esterification catalyzed by ion exchange resins* (In
Frigola, J. V. and P. E. P. *Revista de la Academia
Nacional de Ciencias Exactas, Vol. 10, 1936 No. 1, 3,
pp. 141-155, 7 figs., 3 tabs.*)

The investigations compared the reaction rates and mechanisms of sulphuric acid and ion exchanging resin-catalyzed phthalic ester production. A certain "induction period" was observed during the phthalic ester formation if the catalysts employed (sulphuric acid or ion exchanging resin) were present in small amounts, this was possibly due to the association of the alcohols. However no "induction period" was perceptible if the catalysts were present in large amounts. Great importance was attributed in this esterification process to the associated alcohol - monomeric alcohol reaction and its equilibrium conditions. The reaction rate of the dimethyl phthalate production was found to increase when increasing the reaction temperature. It was concluded on the basis of experimental findings that homogeneous catalysts appear more favourable for the production of phthalic esters.

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HUNGARY/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Industrial Synthesis of Dyes.

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimia, No 10, 1959, 35971

Author : Hajos, Z., Fodor, J.

Inst : "

Title : The Inhibition of Discoloration of Dyes. II.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszt. kozl., 1957, 9, No 1,
1-8.

Abstract : The investigation of the discoloration of dyes, using benzopurpurin 4B as an example, is continued. It was established that the inhibitory action (*i*) of individual compounds of a number of naphthol AS at discoloration depends on the magnitude of their fluorescence (*F*) and the over-all absorption of the color (*A*) in the region of 2400-3900 Å. It may be expressed by the equation: $i = j(F \times A)$ and conforms closely to a logarithmic function. The naphthol AS, in which the product $F \times A$ is equal to

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